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FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

THE UNION'S NEW DANGER.

General Garfield's Speech in the House on Saturday.

Democratic Policy Portrayed-A Govern ment that Caunot be Shot to Death May be Sturved to Death-The Logic of Current Events-Revolutions ary Tendency of a Refusal to Pass Needed Laws.

A Grave and Solemn Crisis. The following is the substance of the speech

delivered in the House on Saturday by General Garfield upon the manner in which Democrats in Congress propose to force legislation by refusing the necessary appropriations to carry on the Gov-He commenced his speech by referring to the gravity and solemnity of the crisis that had now been brought upon the country, and declared that the House had to-day resolved to outer upon a revolution against the Constitution and the Government, and that the consequence of that resolve, if persisted in, meant nothing short of subversion of the Government. He sketched the part of the House were determined, unless the action of the House was concurred in, to refuse making appropriations to carry on the Govern-ment, and he also quoted from the speech of

my friend says is strictly true. I know nothing to the contrary. The question may be asked why we make any special resistance to bill then came over to the House and was put propositions which a great many gentlemen upon passage here. And how did the vote stand propositions which a great many gentlemen have declared are to be considered of no importance. So far as this side is concerned I desire to say this. We recognize you gentlemen of the other side as skillful parliamentarians and skillful strategists. You have chosen wisely and advoitly your line of assault. You thus the lower was about 113, and of that number a majority were Democrata. The dissections of the House, Sanuel J. Randall voted for it; the distinguished Speaker of the House, Sanuel J. Randall voted for it; the distinguished chair. have put forward, perhaps, the least objectionable of your measures, but we meet that as one part of your programme. We reply to it as an order of battle. And we are as much compelled by the logic of the situation to meet you on the skirmish line as we would be if you were attacking the intransluments themselves. ere attacking the intrenchments themselves And therefore on the threshold we desire to plant our case on the general grounds on which e choose to defend it.

we choose to defend it.

Mr. Garfield then went on to refer to what he had stated on the last day of the last Congress as to the division of the Government into three parts—the nation, the state, and the people—and he said that, looking at the Government as a foreigner might look upon it, it might be said to be the feeblest government on the carth, while looking at it as American citizens did, it was the mightiest government. A foreigner could point out half a dozen ways in which the Government could be killed, and in which the Government could be killed, and that not by violence. Of course, all govern-ments might be overturned by the sword. But there were some ways by which this Govern-ment might be utterly annihilated without the firing of a gun. The people might say that they would not elect Representatives.

at, of course, was a violent supposition here was no possible remedy for such a That, of course, was a violent supposition; but there was no possible remedy for such a condition of things, and without a House of Representatives there could be no support of a government, and consequently there could be no government. So the States might say through their Legislatures that they would not elect Senators. The very abstention from electing Senators would absolutely destroy the Government, and there would be no process of compulsion. Or, supposing that the two Houses were assembled in their usual order, compulsion. Or, supposing that the two passed, every Democrat voting for it. In the Houses were assembled in their usual order, and those there was no debate, and therefore no and that a bare majority of one in either expression of the reasons why anybody voted and that a bare majority of one in either expres House should firmly bind itself together and for it. say that it would vote to adjourn at the moment of meeting each day, and would do that for two years in succession. In that case what would happen, and what would be the measure of redress? The Government would die. [Laugh-ter on the Democratic side.] ure of redress? The Government would die. There could not be found in the whole range whatever. The power of a member of the House to vote was free, and that he might vote no on every proposition of that kind. It was not so with the Executive. The Executive had no power to destroy the Government. Let the Executive travel but one inch beyond the line of law and there was the power of impeach-ment. But if the electors among the people who elected Representatives, or if the electors in the State Legislatures who created Senators, or if Senators and Representatives themselves abstain from the performance of their duty.

there was no remedy. As a first view it might seem remarkable, he As a first view it might seem remarkable, he said, that a body of wise men like those who framed the Constitution should have loft the whole side of the fibrie of government open to those bleadly assaults, but on another view of the case they were wise. What was their reliance? It was on the sovereignty of the nation on the crowned and annointed sovereign to whom all American citizens owed their alle-giance. That sovereign was the body of the people of the United States, inspired by their love of country and their sense of obligation to public duty. As the originators of the forces that were sent to Congress to do their work, and no need of any coercive authority be laid on them to compet them to do their manifest duty. Public opinion, the level of that mighty ocean from which all heights and all depths were measures deemed a sufficient measure to guard was degined a solution and those approaches slig of the Constitution and those approaches to the life of the nation absolutely from all danger, all harm. Up to this hour, he said, our sovereign has never failed us. There has

never been such abstention from the exercise

of those primary functions of sovereignty as either to cripple or endanger the Government. And abw, for the first time in our history (and I will say for the first time in at least two cen-I will say for the first time in at least two cen-turies in the history of English-speaking peo-ple), has it been proposed, or at least insisted upon, that these voluntary powers shall be used for the destruction of the Government. I want it understood that the proposition which I have read, and which is the programme

which I have read, and which is the programme announced to the American people to-day, is this: That if we cannot have our way in a certain manner, we will destroy the diovernment of this country by throwing the voluntary power, not of the people but of ourselves, against the Government to destroy it.

What is our theory of law? It is free consent. That is the granite foundation of our whole structure. Nothing in this Republic can be a law that has not the free consent of the House, the free consent of the Senate, and the free consent of the Executive refuse his free consent, then it must have the free consent of two-thirds of each body. Will anybody deny that? Will anybody challenge a line of that statement—that free consent is the formulation rock of all our justitutions?

And yet the programme announced two weeks ago was that if the Senate refused to consont to the demand of the House the Government should stop. The proposition was theu, and is now, that, although there is not a Senate to veto us, there is still a third inde-pendent factor in the legislative power of the Government, which is to be coerced at the points at issue between the two Houses at the close of the last Congress, and road from a report of one of the Senate conferces to the effect that the Democratic conferces on the as a matter of coorcion that it shall be put in, overy fair-minded representative in America would be found to resist you as much as though his own life depended on his resistance. I am not arguing at present as to the merits of your three amendments at all. I am speaking of your methods, and I say that they are against the Constitution of our country. I say that ment, and he also quoted from the speech of Senator Beck to the effect that the Democrats claimed the right which the House of Commons in Rogland had established, after two centuries of conquest, to say that they would not grant the money of the people unless there was a redress of grievances.

These propositions, continued Mr. Garfield, in various forms more or less vehemently were repeated in the last House, and with that situation of affairs the session came near its close. The Republican majority in the Senate and the Republican minority in the House expressed the deepest possible solicitude to avoid the catastrophe here threatened. They expressed their strongest desire to avoid the danger to the country and to its business of an extra session of Congress, and they expressed

pressed their strongest desire to avoid the danger to the country and to its business of an extra session of Congress, and they expressed their willingness to let go what they considered the least importance of the propositions—not as a matter of coercion at all, but as a matter of fair adjustment—and compromise, if they could be met in the spirit of adjustment appropriately, no spirit of adjustment appropriately, no spirit of adjustment appropriately. It may be gentlemen, that this is merely a chip under your heel, or it may be that you treat it as a chip on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or on our shoulders; but, whether it is under your heel or one in the proposition.

Unfortunately, no spirit of adjustment appeared on the other side to meet their advances. And now the new Congress is assembled, and after ten days of deliberation the House of Representatives has resolved substantially to resulting the propositions of its predecessor, and on these propositions we are met to-day. This is no time to go into all this case. I am not prepared for it myself. But I shall confine myself mainly to the one phase of the issue presented in this bill.

Mr. Atkins asked Mr. Garfield whether he presented in this bill.

Mr. Atkins asked Mr. Garfield whether he insisted upon in an able and claborate speech understood him to state that there had been no proposition to compromise made in the conferday and weeks of debate in the Senate, and proposition to compromise made in the conference committee.

Mr. Garfield replied that he did not undertake to state what had been said in the conference committee, for he had been a member of the conference. He had been only stating what had been stated on the floor of the House and of the Senate.

Mr. Atkins—Then I state that a proposition was made in the conference committee the same as the proposition now before the House, and which is proposed to be attached to this bill.

Mr. Garfield—I take it for granted that what of Delaware. There were fower Republican
Mr. Garfield—I take it for granted that what

of leading name or fame in the Democratic party who was then in the Congress of the United States voted for the bill, and not one against it. In this House there were but few Republicans who voted against it. I was one of the few. Thaddeus Stevens voted against it. What was the object of the bill at that time? It was this. It was alleged by Democrats that in those days of war there was interference with observer. with elections in the border States. There wa no charge of any interference in the States where war did not exist. But lest there might be some infraction of the freedom of election s large number of Republicans in Congress, who were unwilling to give any appearance what-aver of interfering with the freedom of elections, voted against this law as an expression of their purpose, that the army should not be im-properly used in and about any elections.

for that proposition because it came in the form of a substitute for another proposition form of a substitute for another proposition still more objectionable to them.

Mr. Gardield—The gentleman is quite mis-taken. The original bill was introduced by Senator Powell, of Kentucky. It was amended by several persons in its course through the Scuate, but the vote I have given is the final

Mr. Carlislo-I want to ask if the Domo crats in the Senate and the House did not vote

Mr. Garfield-Oh, I think not, sir. That is of Judicial or executive authority any remedy not the element of revolution that I have been discussing. The proposition now is that four-teen years have passed since the warland not one petition from any American citizen has come to us asking that the law be repealed, not one memorial has found its way to our desks complaining of the law, and now the Domocratic House of Representatives hold that if they are not permitted to force on another House and the Executive, against their will and against their consent, the repeal of a law that the Democrats made, it shall be a sufficien ground for starving this Government. That is the proposition we are here debating. Mr. Fernando Wood-Before the gentle

man leaves that part of this discussion I desire to ask him whether he wishes to make the im-pression on this House that the bill introduced y Senator Powell, of Kentucky, which re-ulted finally in the law of 1866, was the bil suited finally in the law of 1500, was the bit that passed the Senate and the House, which he stated that the present Speaker of the House and myself voted in favor of?

Mr. Garfield—I have not intimated that there were no amendments; there were amend-

. Wood-I want to correct the impression deny that, so far as I am personally con-groud, I ever voted for the bill, except as a

Mr. Garfield-All I say is a matter of record. What I say is that the gentleman voted for that law, and every Democrat in the Source and in the House who voted at all voted for it.

Mr. Wood-I want to ask the gentleman | Configured on Fourth Page |

THE WALLACE COMMITTEE.

Another Day's Investigation in Philadelphia.

Feuitless Efforts to Make Party Capital-No Honest Democrat Prevented from Voting-No Republican Voting Illegally-Bogus Tax Receipts Rejected-Fair Elections Aid Republicans.

Labors of the Subcommittee Closed. PHILADELPHIA, March 29,-The subcommit ee of the Wallace-Teller Committee met again this morning at the Girard House and continued the line of investigation pursued yesorday. The first witness called was John Mc Laughlin, a Democratic United States superisor in the twenty-second division of the Thirtieth Ward. He testified that Andrew War Department and are now in the hands of Jackson was the deputy marshal there. George the President. They have not yet been printed by the court. Feeney complained to the viewing officers constituted by law are the court, and on his return to assume the duties President of the United States, the Secretary of judge he was arrested by the deputy mar-shal. At the marshal's office he was told to go back and tell Ackerman to vacate, but the latter refused. Witness then ordered Jackson to arrest Ackerman, and Feeney suit of the trial are entirely without foundawas also arrested. A man had to be tion. The statements put out respecting the taken off the street to act as judge, but the character of the report and other publications which have been made are regarded later the court ordered Feeney to assume his as circap attempts to influence these officers place as judge of election. In answer to and create a public sentiment in favor of place as judge of election. In answer to and cro Mr. Hoar witness said he did not know of any Porter. Democrat being prevented from voting or any Republican illegally voting. Witness said the Republicans carried the division, which was Democratic before, by a majority of 32. Michael Feeney, of the twenty-second division. Thirtieth Ward, testified that he was arrested in the morning on the charge of being Intricth Ward, testined that he was arrested in the morning on the chargo of being both judge and supervisor. He was away about half of the day and could not say whother there were any Democrats legally entitled to vote who were prevented by police or other officials. Charles Sweeny, of 745 South Thirteenth street, fifteenth division of the Third Ward, voted at

the last election; was challenged at the win-dow for a tax receipt. The judge called him inside to swear to the receipt, and the deputy marshal came in and ordered his arrest. He was taken to the commissioner's office and neld to appear. At his appearance the man who gave him the receipt swore to the signa-ture, and he was discharged. Charles Mc-Creery, fifteenth division of the Third Ward, testified that one of the first votes in the morning had been challenged and declined; thought there must have been some eighteen or twenty Damocratic votes thrown out on account o tax receipts. Daniel Schaeffer was the first man who offered to vote, but the judge decided that his receipt was not genuine; the judge had a book purporting to be the stubs of all the receipts, and the judge decided on

Mr. Campron-You stated on your direct exmination that there were eighteen or twenty ix Democratic votes thrown out. Name one Witness-I wouldn't like to, for fear I should

make a mistake: I couldn't do it.

Walter Brady, eighth division of the Sixteenth Warl, testified that James Colligan, an ex-police officer, had been deputy marshal there, and had been drunk all the latter part of the afternoon, so that he could hardly walk. Witness told the police to stand away from 056,193; balance in circulation, \$6,605,076.

assisted in counting the vote after the polls and closed. There was a disagreement as to the number of votes General McCandless rebelied for Congress, and the election officers compromised by giving the candidate the num-ber of votes the Democrats claimed had been polled for him. Then the Democrats were sat-

A number of other witnesses were examined, all their testimony tending to show the con-duct of the deputy marshals, and being similar to that already reported. Mr. Wallace offered in evidence a list of divisions in the city havlarge Republican majorities in which led States marshals noted. The committee then adjourned, but will return to this city as soon as an opportunity is afforded them to cave Washington.

General Garfield's Speech.

The speech of General Garfield in the House n Saturday has been the sensation about the arraignment of the Domocratic party is felt by their leaders as one which they cannot successfully answer and one on which they dare not been the subject of anxious consultation, and will doubtless lead to a resort to that panacea for all their party woes-a caucus. Re to the speech a prominent writer in full sympathy with the Democratic party says "h certainly gave the Democrats reason to regret their stupidity in insisting upon legislation of no importance and putting themselves in what many of them now see is a fatally compromised

Authorized Contradiction.

The Department of State authorizes a c radiction of the recently-published and widelycirculated report that Mr. Welsh, our Minister to England, has complained of the inadequacy of his salary. No such complaint has over been made, and the only foundation for the erroneous statement is a letter written by Mr. Welsh at a time when no provision had been made by Congress for second secretaries of legation, in which se said that rather than allow the public interests to suffer for want of proper assistance he

Carter Harrison's Troubles. Ex-Doorkeeper Polk keeps up a vigorous wa ipou Carter Harrison, and, unfortunately for Mr. Harrison, he appears to be well supplied with missiles to hurl at him. In relation to the charge that Mr. Harrison secured the pay of cortain persons, Representative James, of New York, who was a member of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, of which Carter Harrison was chairman, said a few days since hat in the last week of the last Congress the Civil Service Committee met to audit the necounts and to secure payment for the persons untitled to payment. Several claims were ap-plied for by Harrison to the amount of about \$500. Harrison insisted upon their being paid. Several claims were ap-The rest of the committee unanimously opsed the payment of these sums, claiming that cy were not due or proper. Mr. James unhey were not due or proper. Mr. James un-lerstood, however, that in the closing hours of he Congress, after the Civil Service Commit-ee had adjourned without day and had prac-lically disbanded, Carter Harrison secured he paymout of this sum which the committee and refused to audit and declared should not

wrong. "If called upon by the grand jury,"
said Mr. James, "I shall make this statement, and if Mr. Harrison has done what it is claimed he has, he should be punished."

As has been already stated, Harrison has sought from his colleagues on that committee in the last House a letter yindicating him from the charges made by Polk and prepared to be presented to the grand jury of the District when it reassembles on the 14th proximo, Among others to whom he appealed were Rop-resentatives James and Garth, of Arkansas. These gentlemen have replied, telling him sub-stantially when it stated been by W. James stantially what is stated above by Mr. James. They decline to furnish the letter for publica-tion, but will do so if Mr. Harrison does not make it public. The records of the committee sustain the statement, and show that the committee refused to pay certain men whose names were upon the pay-roll; that, in the face of this action of the committee, the men were subsequently paid by order of Carter Harrison.

Fitz-John Porter's Case. The record of the proceedings in the Fitz-John Porter case have been received by the A. Ackerman, who was the Republican super- od, and as they cannot be for some days to visor, attempted to act as judge in the place of come, there is no probability that they will be Michael Feeney (Democrat), who was appoint- reviewed during the present week. The re-

> Commissioner Roum on Saturday received the following from Collector Clark, at Atlanta, Ga. :

> distilleries on the 28th instant. Th Seized three distilleries on the 28th instant. The stills and fifteen gallons of spirits were brought out. Also seized 1,990 gallons of mash and beer. Three men were arrested.

Bonds Called In.

The pinety-third call for the redemption of 5.20 bonds of 1865 was issued Saturday, being the eighteenth call issued for the redemption of the 1867 series. The call is for \$7,000,-000 coupon and \$3,000,000 registered bonds, interest on which will cease June 29, 1879, when principal and accrued interest will be paid at

the Treasury. The number and denomination of the bonds called are as follows:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1837: \$53—No. 111001 to No. 117000, both inclusive; \$100—No. 208001 to No. 220000, both inclusive; \$500—No. 108001 to No. 112000, both inclusive; \$1,000-No. 191001 to No. 203000, both inclusive; total cou-

pon, \$7,000,003.
Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July, 1872; \$1,000 -No. 44551 to No. 44600, both inclusive; \$5,000 -No. 15801 to No. 16450, both inclusive; total registered, \$3,000,000; aggregate, \$10,000,000.

Capitul and Departmental Notes. Subscriptions to the 4 per cont. oan Saturlay amounted to \$128,950. Revenue receipts Saturday were-from in-

ternal revenue, \$256,281.19; from customs, The total coinage of silver dollars to date amounts to \$21,661,271; amount on hand, \$15,-

Witness told the police to stand away from Witness told the police to stand away from the polis and give the voters a chance. The marshal then arrested him. The police had all crowded round the polis, giving out tickets and vouching for men. The division had presented been strong Republican, but was discrete 1874, \$22,591,151; United States notes, series 1874, \$22,591,151; United States notes, series 1875, \$131,979,230; United States notes, series 1875, \$131,979,230; United States notes, and series are series 1875, \$131,979,230; United States notes, and series are series 1875, \$131,979,230; United States notes, and series are series 1875, \$131,979,230; United States notes, and series are series 1875, \$131,979,230; United States notes, and series are series and series are series are series and series are series are series are series and series are all crowded round the polls, giving out tiexets and vouching for men. The division had previously been strong Republican, but was divided now. "Colligan," said the witness, "is a Republican, and an Irishman at that."

This afternoon one of the Democratic supernotes, \$346,081,016; fractional currency, \$15, 240,885.47; grand total, \$362,621,882.47. United States notes, \$250,081,081,082,081,083,083,081,083

States notes redeemed, \$502,800. Major A. H. Nickerson, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army, reached the cap-ital yesterday, direct from Portland, Oregon, where he has been on duty as Adjutant-General, Department of the Columbia. Major Nickerson will be remembered as for many years senior aide-de-camp and chief of staff to General George Crook during his numerous campaigns against the hostile Indians of the Pacific Coast and the great plains of the interior. He has now been ordered to duty in the War Depart-ment, Adjutant-General's Office.

THE POINDEXTER MURDER CASE.

Jury Unable to Agree and are Discharged RICHMOND, March 29.—Crowds have been hovering about the Hustings Court room all day, waiting for the result of the deliberations of the jury in the Poindexter-Curtis murder trial, the auxiety to learn the conclusion ar hotels and public places since its delivery. His rived at having rather increased than diminished. Since eleven o'clock this morning, at which time the jury announced its inability to agree, they have been in court several times face the country. How it is to be met has always repeating the same intimation. At halfpast ten o'clock to-night they were called in for the last time, and again informed the court they had not agreed, and there was no likeli-hood of their so doing. Judge Christian there-fore discharged them, being partly moved to that course by the serious illness of the wife of a juror. At the last poll of the jury it stood five for murder in the second degree, five for volun-tary manslaughter, and two for acquittal, or, at most, involuntary manslaughter. The sec-ond degree men were willing to come down to voluntary manslaughter, and make the pun-ishment three years in the penitentiary, but the two who were for acquittal would only consent to punish the accused for involuntary manslaughter. The prisoner was remanded intil the first Monday in April. An application for bail was refused.

The Colored Emigration Movement. NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Commenting on the exodus of the colored people from Louisiana and Mississippi, the Observer (a Republican newspaper) says: "Lawlessness, red-handed would pay the salary of a second secretary of and oppressive, in North Louisiana and the would pay the salary of a second secretary of legation himself, although his own salary was inadequate to meet his expenses. This was in no sense of the word a complaint, but merely a statement that even without adding the coat of an assistant secretary his personal disbursements exceeded his salary. such an organic to the stributes of freedom, safety of property, and equality of rights, all contribute to the feeling that out of Ithis abject and crushed condition anywhere is preferable where there is guaranteed the boon of American citizenship as it is understood and appreciated in the free States.

ciated in the free States.

"After the consultation in this city of the colored ministers, men of position, though of quiet influence among the colored people, it was determined to call a convention, to be held was determined to call a convention, to be need in New Orleans on or about the 15th of April, to be composed of delegates mainly of the clergy and the moral and social rather than the political leaders of the colored people of Louisiana, wherein such action shall be had in view of the situation as shall best promote their welfare. If it is possible for common their welfare, it is possible for common their welfare. sense and reason to have sway in this State, we believe this proposed convention will affect the best results to the material and business interests of the community. At any event, it will lictate a policy and course for the entire body of colored citizens here, to assume which will secure the rights of all."

Dr. George B. Wood Dead. PROPADELERIA, March 30.-Dr. George B Wood, the eminent physician and writer, died be paid. If this was so, Mr. James said that he this evening at his real-bace. He was eighty thought Mr. Harrison had done decidedly two years of age.

VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

Sermons Preached Yesterday in our Churches.

Rev. Dr. Porter Gives Some Details of His Work in Educating Children—The True Christian Life Portrayed by Rev. Colonel Andrews-Observanco of Passion Week - St. Matthew's Church.

Porter, of Charleston, S. C., delivered a secular

The Church of the Ascension At this temple last evening the Rev. Dr

address, touching his labors in behalf of the education of young men for the ministry. Eleven years ago, he said, he stood before the congregation of the old Ascension unknown to any save their rector. There had been great changes since then in the congregation whom he addressed, of whom he knew not how many had gone to their last resting place. There had also been changes with him. God had visited him with a sore bereavement in the death of his eldest son, whose tomb he had visited on every recurrence of he had visited on every recurrence of the mournful anniversary. On the third one of these, as he stood over the dear mound, desolate and despairing, the Father had sent His holy spirit down, not to rebuke, but to rouse him from his lethargy of sorrow to a sense of duty. It seemed to speak to him and tell him what to do. It said that his child was in heaven, enjoying and knowing what he only could hope for and believe. His thoughis were then led to those little compan-ions of his dead son who were then wandering ions of his dead son who were then wandering aimlessly in life. He felt that he must do something for them—save them for the state, for the church. It then seemed madness for

him to undertake the support and education of numberless indigent children with-out a dollar. After five hours' med-ication and prayer, he had asked of God that if this strange impulse was from Him he might have the zeal and continuity of purpose to carry on the work. He had then left the tomb with the burden of three years rolled away, and from that day to this he had never been permitted to grieve for one moment over his child. The reverend doctor then proceeded to give in detail his work in prosecuting his mission. He obtained a house, and, by means of circulars sent to every clergyman in the diocese of South Carolina, received thirty-three boys in his school. He engaged for groceries and provisions on credit from the city dealers. For one year he thus managed. dealers. For one year he thus managed. He then came to Baltimore and met the now Bishop Pinckney, then Dr. Pinckney, rector of the Ascension. This divine had brought him here to Washington, and bade him tell the congregation of the old Ascension his story. From one source or another \$8,000 had then come into his hands. He had a school of 600, of which 115 were girls. These latte were subsequently allowed to leave for suffi cient reason. The next year he contracted for a second building, at a price of \$5,159, which was paid in installments. He had had under his charge 1,800 boys, most of whom had been educated and supported. Fifty-eight of these had been suit to college; three were now in holy orders, and seven were studying to that end. Upward of 300 are communicants of his church. During all these years there had passed through his hands \$240,000—all used in the education of these young men, the sons of those whose fortunes had been swept away by the war. The panic of 1873 had tried very threateningly his great project. In December of that year, when in sore need, there had been sent him from New York seven drays of provisions for the maintenance of his schools Three years ago, when he lay sick with hemorrhage, Mr. C. T. Lowndes, of Charleston, had procured him passage to Liverpool, and provided him with needful funds in order that his shattered health might be restored. Arriving there, he had been Continent, and on his return therefrom to London, on December 30, 1870, he had received £800 as a contribution to his good work. The plous Archbishop Wilkinson, of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, had proved a noble friend. The Earl of Aberdeen had given him the last check, for £100, to make up the amount of the home debt of \$15,000, and since then between \$300

debt of \$15,000, and since then between \$300 and \$400 had been sent him from across the water. He was going over again in response to the kindest invitations, although the fact that he was forced to turn his back upon his own country, his own people, and his church to seek aid from beyond the sea caused his head to bow in shame. Concluding, the Rev. Doctor begged the prayers of his auditors in his behalf while on the journey.

on the journey. The True Christian Life. Colonel E. W. Andrews preached yesterday norning at the North Baptist Church, taking for his text Matthew xi., 30: "For my yoke i easy and my burden is light." When man said be, listens to a recital of this life as a life of toil and hardship, he condemns it as one of austerity, whose duties are a burden and whose happiness is only anticipated. He walks through this life downcast, and all around seems darkness and gloom. He has no eye for beauty, no ear for music, no sympathy for Joy. This is deep-rooted in many pathy for joy. This is deep-rooted in many minds and may prove fatal. The true Chris tian life is one of ease and pleasure. We never have a taste for anything until we know something about it. Those who have led an unreligious life cannot enjoy a religious life without being imbued with the spirit of a Christian. Put an instrument into the hands of one unskilled in music and be makes discords So it is with religion. It is an art. The in-ward love of religion the unreligious under-stand not. The Christian life is one of case and pleasure, on account of the principle from which the Christian acts, which governs him. The slave is governed by fear; the dutiful son by love. The principle of the Christian life; is by love. The principle of the Christian life is love. The Christian is not a slave, impelled to obedience by fear; not a mercanary, paid it worship God. He is a child acting under a principle stronger than death. He supremely loves God. God is the foundation of his bright est hopes—the foundain of his joys. This world is the all of a natural man. He loves nothing

above it; he cares for nothing beyond it.
In the Christian life there are many labor to perform, many foes to overcome, many o stacles to surmount. Yet, imbued with this supreme love of God, the Christian bears his hundens chearfully, performs his task faithfully, and cries out, "For my yoke is easy and my burden is light," The heart of a true my burden is light." The heart of a tru Christian becomes of the very temperament of the Delty. Throughout the cutire discours Colonel Andrews held that love is the principle of Christian life. Upon this point he expatiated at great length and fully impresse upon the minds of his audience the transcend it power and the truth of that sentiment.

The assistant, Rev. Dr. Ryan, celebrated

igh mass yesterday morning. Father Boyle the esteemed pastor, delivered an eloquent dis ourse on the day's Gospel, found in St. John, iii. He described the entrance of Christ upon the last scenes of His earthly career, and dwel at some length upon the Savier's words in maintaining His innecesses the high priests. "Which of you shall convince Me of sin?" Although not prufacing the sermon, this Hibbard sentence seemed to be its text. Among His persecutors the Sen of God adhered to this grand and conscious inquiry out later on, when He courted solitude in the shadows of Gothsenmane, it became lost in that from the coun-agonising ery: "Oh, Father, if it be possible, ventilators. A let this coppuse from Mer" Neither Scribe their capture.

nor Pharisee could "convince" Him of sin, but the mass of human crime from the world's beginning until its end was placed by the Father upon the willing shoulders of the Son. It is to the hardened sluner, who, by his neglect of duty, implously utters the divine inquiry in the text, that the approaching commemorative solemoities most carnestly luvitos. The discourse closed with a beautiful peroration regarding the delights of Paradise.

Passion Week.
On yesterday the Roman Catholic Church celebrated Passion Sunday, so styled from the sacred sufferings of the Redeemer, the commemorations of which began on that day and memorations of which began on that day and find their termination in the joyous festival of Easter. The attars, crucifixes, pictures, and other sacred emblems within the sanctuaries were draped in purple last Saturday evening, and will remain covered until Good Friday eve. This is intended to remaind the faithful of the privacy maintained by Christ prior to His pussion, and also to lend a more solomn appearance to the house of God.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

Result of a Drunken Quarrel.

NEW YORK, March 30 .- Edward Tracey, fireman on board the steamer Alastia, of the Anchor Line, was murdered this morning on board that vessel by James Tobiu, a shipmate, during a drunken quarrel. The two men went on shore Saturday night and caronsed at many sailors' resorts. They both got very drunk, and had some words at the Auchor House, where they met some of their fellowsailors. All hands went on board the steamer at an early hour to turn in, and in the forebastle the fight was renewed. Officer Lally. hearing the disturbance, weut on board, and found about twenty men in angry commotion around the prostrate form of Tracey. They around the prostrate form of Traccy. They all sought to escape, but the doors were fastened. The wounded man gasped twice and then died suddenly, without being able to utter a word. Beside him on the floor, lay a sheath-knife, covered with blood, with which he had been stabbed to the heart. Tobin admitted that he owned the weapon, but refused to say whether he had done the killing. He to say whether he had done the killing. He said he was drunk and remembered nothing about it. He was arrested and six of the sailors are held as witnesses. They state that, after returning to the vessel, Tobin had threatened to kill Tracey, and they came to blows, but were separated twice by comrades. The men jumped out of their bunks a third time and renewed the quarrel, which ouded in the death of Tracey. An inquest will be held shortly. The men were always on good terms shortly. The men were always on good terms

A Methodist Investigation ALBANY, N. Y., March 39 .- Some time since the Rev. John Lemley, editor of Zion's Watchman, was charged with lying, embezzlement, libel, and attempting to obtain money under libel, and attempting to obtain money under the local preachers here, they held Lemley for cossful attempts to dislodge the enemy in the trial by the Methodist conference. The trial lasted four days, and the conference decided that neither a charge nor a specification was sustained, and quanimously acquitted the de-fendant. The complaint grew out of the fact that after Lemley had sold a religious paper called the Censor, which was published at Rock-ford, Ill., he took a copy of the malling list and started a similar paper, with another name, in this city. He claims that he needed the list to aid him in collecting subscriptions. The case has excited great interest among the Methodists of Illinois and other Western States, from which section the prosecutors

Arkansas Outlaws.

LITTLE ROCK, March 29 -On the night of Sunday last the town of Fayetteville was cu- not be relied upon. A strong force is necestored by a mounted band of about twenty armed men. Several of them dismounted and Prince Bismarok has arranged for the occupaproceeded on foot to the southeast corner of arged by clerical friends to make a visit to the the public square, where both barrels of a shotgun loaded with buckshot were discharged into a window of the Scatinel office. The party then moved deliberately by the residences of A. P. Farmer, Reuben Carter, and C. L. Sum mers, into all of which they fired shotted guns. The two parties joined near Summors' house, where they remounted and galloped off on the West Fork road. Fortunately no one was burt. After their departure a number of citizens armed and patrolled the town until day-

BALTIMORE, March 30,-Hon, William J. Albert died yesterday, at midnight, at his residence, in this city, in his sixty-third year. He was a native of Baltimore and was reared a morchant. In 1864 he was a candidate for Presidential elector, and was a member of the Forty-third Congress from the fifth Maryland ABINGDON, Vr., March 30.-The Hon, James

K. Gibson, member of the Forty first Congress. died of diabetes this morning at his residence NASHVILLE, TENN., March 29 .- A Lebanou

special to the American says ex-Congressman H. Y. Riddle committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a pistol in a fit of temporary aberration. Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad,

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R. ARIZONA, March 29. Thirty-four hundred feet of track laid yes J. H. STROBRIDGE. Chief of Construction.

END OF TRACK S. P. B. R., ARIZONA, March 30. Five thousand six hundred feet of track haid

J. H. STROBRIDGE,

An Aged Murderer Convicted. NORWICH, N. Y., March 30.-Felix McConn. aged seventy-three years, was found guilty, at ten o'clock last night, of murder in the first degree for the killing of his neighbor. James Morris Hatch, at Negro Hollow, near Sherburne, Chenaugo County, on December 5, 1878. There had been a family quarrel of long standing over hons and a roadway. Hatch was shot while standing at his window by Mc-Cana, who rested his gun on Hatch's fence and fired through the glass. The convicted man will be sentenced on Monday by Judge Fall,

A Wife Fatally Shot,

Sr. Louis, March 30.-A dispatch from Moberly, Mo., says: "Joseph Daily shot and killed his wife to-day while she was asleep. The shooting, he claims, was an accident. He thought the pistol was empty, and expected to wake up his wife by snapping a cap. The parties were married only three weeks. Daily has been arrested and placed in jail." Revision of the Bible.

New Your, March 35 .- The American Bible Revision Committee held their regular monthly meeting for March on the 27th, 28th, and 29th. The Old Testament committee revised four of the minor prophets for the first time. The New Testament committee finished the second revision of the Acts of the Apostles.

Escaped from Jail.

ALLENTOWN, PA., March 30. - Pive prisoners John Henn, Charles Williams, Charles Smith,

MORNING NEWS BY CABLE.

The Troubles of England at Home and Abroad.

The Striking Blackburn Weavers-Starvation Forces a Surrender-Arrival of Troops at South Africa-Campaign in Afghaulatan-French Polley Regarding Treaties-&c., &c., &c., &c.

The Blackburn Weavers Saccamb. LONDON, March 30 .- At a meeting of oprative weavers at Blackburn on Salurday, after reports of interviews with the employers had been read, an operative moved the acceptance of the 5 per cent. reduction, and stated that half the operatives of Blackburn were starving. The speaker was several times interrupted. Another speaker urged a strike. The Union officials pointed out that a strike would be inopportuge. The discussion was very animated and a show of hands nearly equal, but a ballot resulted in a majority of

equal, but a ballot resulted in a majority of 101 in favor of accepting the reduction, the vote being 47s to 373. Many of those present abstained from voting, and they may be nearly all reckoned as favoring acceptance.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

LAHORE, March 30.—Saudeman telegraphs he was attacked at Baghan on the 24th of March by 2,000 Malliks. He routed them. killing 145. The British lost two killed and six wounded.

LONDON, March 30.—The Standard's correspondent at Labore states that, according to official information, Yakoob Khau is making no serious preparations for resistance, but appears to postpone his submission in order to satisfy his subjects that he yields to force.

RELIEF AT CAPE TOWN,

CAPE Town, March 11.—Her Majesty's ship
Shah landed the first reinforcements at d'Urban, Natal, on the 5th inst. The troop-ship Tamar, with the Fifty-seventh Regiment, ac-rived at d'Urban on the 19th inst.

The relief of Ekowe will be attempted shortly.

An unsuccessful endeavor was made yesterday to communicate with the Ekowe garrison by a

Signal,
King Colewayo's brother Oham's overtures King Celewayo's brother Oham's overtures for submission were a ruse to cover his retreat to Swazie Land. The reports that Cetewayo sent messengers to sue for peace are false. A body of Basutos crossed the river Terle on the 8th inst., stole some borses, and fired on the colonial forces, who repulsed them with the loss of twenty killed or wounded. All is quiet in the Transvan!.

The Standard's dispatch from Cape Town says it is reported that the rebellious Basutos

says it is reported that the rebellious Basutos have already descrited their chief. LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Cape-Town to the Daily News states that Colonei

THE ROUMELIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, March 31.-A dispatch to the Post from Berlin states that a report is current there that Count Schouvaloff is urging a con-ference of ambassadors at St. Petersburg to settle the question of the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia. Fresh difficulties have arisen respecting it between Russia and Aus-

The Paris Temps asserts that France are thoroughly resolved not to contribute a contingent for the mixed occupation of Eastern

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says reports addressed to Lord Salisbury state that the drilling of Bulgarians in Eastern Rouncils continues, 70,000 men being now armed. The mere moral effect of mixed occupation mus-

northern boundary by Russian and the south-

ru boundary by Turkish troops.

THE FRENCH TREATIES.

PARIS, March 30.—A meeting of delegates from the agricultural committees of sixty departments has passed resolutions against the renewal of the retreates of commerce and in the renewal of the extension of commerce and in favor of the extension of protection to agri-culture, and particularly the imposition of a tax of three frances per quintal on foreign wheat so long as the price of wheat is below

President Grevy, receiving the delegates today, assured them that no treaty of commerce would be concluded until the Chambers had come to a decision on the subject of the nercial policy.

CABLE SPARKS.

PENANG, March 29 .- General Grant sailed rom this place to day to continue his journey.
The Italian agent in Albania reports that the Albanians will forcibly resist aunexation

A Renter's telegram from Constantinople ays the Greek Minister there is about to part on furlough. LONDON, March 31 .- The Times' correspond-

ent at Labore believes the government is not disposed to press Yakoob Khan to a final de-cision until the snow has melted. The Times' disputch from Geneva states that the question of capital punishment must still be submitted to the people and the cautons but a dissolution of the Chambers will not be

A dispatch to the Trace from Vience says the Porte is inclined to accept the conditions the British government demands for its inforest a obtaining a lean, particularly those giving England control of the Asiatioprovinces.

The Revolution in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30, - A dispatch from Phoson, Arlzona says Governor Masiscal, of bilt is to have telegraphic communication with the City of Mexico. He says the reason the revolution in Sonora collapsed so suddenly was because the federal government joined General Serna, and he withdrew to avoid bloodshed, although his forces were superior to those of both his opponents.

Murdered in a Church.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 30 .- At Newbury,

Ind., last night, two white men, John Bell and Daniel Frame, entered a church where a negro festival and suppor were in progress. After eating as much as they desired a domand for payment was made upon them by Charles Thomas, when one of the men drew a razor and cut Thomas' throat from car to ear, killing him instantly. Bell and Frame were arrested.

Funeral of Commissioner Winslow. New York, March 39,-The funeral of Inited States Commissioner David C. Winslow ook place to day from the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and was largely at-tional Church, Brooklyn, and was largely at-tended by members of the bar, judges, and others. Rev. A. J. Lyman preached the funeral sermon and Rev. L. W. Bincroft read the burial service. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cometery.

A Paise Rooms

New York, March 30. - A rumar prevailed set night that John A. Dix had died so idealy Saturday evening. It was learned to day that there is no foundation whatever for the rumor. General Dix has been ill for several weeks Samuel Hinkle, and Francis Henkle—recuped from the county jall has night through the past, but he was so far recovered that he rede contilators. A reward of \$650 is offered for out on Friday with some friends. He is rapidly convalencing.